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that for permanent value can be compared with Messrs. Allin and Jones's exposition of the political unrest in the British North American Provinces that followed the abrupt termination of the old British colonial system.

E. P.

The Broad Stone of Empire: Problems of Crown Colony Administration with Records of Personal Experience. By SIR CHARLES BRUCE. (London: Macmillan and Co., 1910. Pp. xxxiv 511; viii, 555.)

Under this unusual title we have a fair contribution to the history of British colonial policy and a useful compendium of information regarding administrative questions connected with the government of "Crown Colonies and Places" within the British Empire. The author, a frequent contributor to the literature on these subjects, has drawn in the first place upon his own experience as a colonial administrator of high rank in Mauritius, Ceylon, British Guiana and the Windward Islands. He quotes at great length from his own despatches, from Blue Books, Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute and recent magazine articles, but rarely uses a foot-note. His arrangement is to sketch in about 170 pages the historical development of colonial theory and policy since 1815, concluding with three chapters on the Colonial Office, the Colonial Governor, and Local Government. Then in the latter half of the first and in the second volume a series of special topics receive treatment. At the end are useful appendices, maps and a fair index.

In the historical chapters one interesting statement is that "the dominant influence" in connection with the founding of the Royal Colonial Institute in 1868 "was the direct outcome of the consequences of the Civil War in the United States" (I. p. 147). Unfortunately the evidence and argument as here presented are insufficient. Certainly, however, during the next decade a great change overcame colonial theory particularly with regard to colonies chiefly in the tropics. From the distinction now to be more clearly drawn between colonies trained to self-government and those under direct imperial control the reorganization of the Colonial Office followed. In this connection the author urges the establishment of an advisory Council in England

to assist the staff of the Colonial Office and further the development of a special staff of scientific experts to deal with problems connected with the supervision of the natural resources and material welfare of the tropical colonies.

The encyclopedic character of the work is better shown in the chapters on Labor, Race, Education, Forestry, and Finance, to mention only a few of the many topics which are touched in one way or another. The chapters on Health, for example, furnish first a survey of the institutions and agencies upon which the empire depends for assistance, and second a record of thirty-five years experience in dealing with successive visitations of those tropical diseases which are so intimately connected with economic, religious and racial factors. Unfortunately here as elsewhere the long and largely appreciative quotations from official despatches leave little room for the formulation of policies. A further limitation is that the bulk of the data relates to Mauritius only. Indeed using this section merely as an illustration we have in the main the measure of the book.

In the sixty pages devoted to Defense there is much of interest if only because of the sometimes unconscious revelation of the chaos resulting from conflicting and shifting policies. Nowhere is this clearer than in the record of the great expenditure designed to make St. Lucia a first-class naval and military station and the none too speedy alterations in this imperial policy. In like fashion the lack of a satisfactory or efficient system of imperial defense becomes apparent in the crown colonies as well as in other parts of the empire. On the whole the author is in support of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and elsewhere says "there seems to be no reason why the principles of a *Zollverein* should not be introduced into the fiscal relations of the United Kingdom with her Crown Colonies" (II p. 306).

A more personal element is reached in the comments on the Report of the Royal Commission on Mauritius, 1909, which are to be found in II, App. VII. In that report on the subjects of health, education, and local coöperation by Mauritians in government and administration the Commission proposed for reasons of economy and for other reasons to reverse or largely modify Sir Charles Bruce's policies. But on the whole the specialist may use the book with care and profit; and the general student will find in it a wide range limited at times by the traditions and view point often natural to a purely official career.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.